

The Walton child welfare bills. Seven Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting against the water power bills. The welfare bills were passed unanimously. They establish children's courts in every county of the State, and give greater powers to the present boards of child welfare.

The Assembly passed the Brundage bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the aid of disabled world war veterans who have been out of work for fourteen days. The maximum which any one soldier may receive is \$250 and veterans are not eligible if they are receiving from the Federal Government in excess of \$30 a month.

Pass \$5,000,000 Tunnel Bill.

Other bills passed by the Assembly including those—
Permitting Aldermen in all cities of less than 100,000 to perform marriage ceremonies.

Appropriating \$5,500,000 for the New York-New Jersey vehicular tunnel.

Providing for the appointment in New York city of three judges to hear appeals from the Magistrates' courts.

Authorizing the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment to construct a system of bridges between the boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Queens for the use of railroads, bus lines and pedestrians.

Under an emergency message from Gov. Miller the Assembly amended and then passed the bill redefining the election laws of the State. The amendment cuts out nearly \$150,000 for election advertising in New York city and lesser amounts in other places. It was introduced by the Whitley Committee, which last summer and fall investigated and revised the election laws. As originally drafted the items for the election advertising were all eliminated, but so many protests were made by Republican leaders in New York city that many of these items were restored. In that form the bill passed the Senate yesterday.

Governor White With Anger.

Gov. Miller was white with anger when he heard of it. He sent for legislative leaders yesterday and insisted on the elimination of the election advertising items. He then sent an emergency message to the Assembly so that it could be passed immediately in its amended form. The Senate will undoubtedly consider the amended bill tomorrow.

The Senate today by a vote of 14 to 20 beat the motion of Senator Downing of New York to discharge the Labor and Industries Committee from further consideration of his bill giving the State fund a monopoly over all workmen's compensation insurance. It is the first time since the passage of the bill upon which similar motions will be made. Senator Downing in defending it declared that all the casualty companies had agreed together to conspire to defraud the State fund. Three Republicans voted with the Democrats for the bill. They were Sen. Lockwood and Harris of Brooklyn and Martin of New York.

The Swift bill, intended to provide that the marriage of a person under 18 years of age shall not of itself constitute a bar to the right of annulment, was passed. Such annulment would be at the discretion of the court.

Under an emergency message from Gov. Miller, the Senate passed a supplementary appropriation bill carrying items totaling \$1,200,000. The measure passed without debate.

The bill by Senator Charles J. Hewitt, appropriating \$3,250,000 as the State's share in the Federal aid plan for the building and repair of rural post roads also was passed by the Senate.

The Rayner bill, which seeks to prohibit the erection of fences more than ten feet high between dwellings and which is referred to by legislators as the "spite fence" bill, was advanced to order of final passage in the Senate. The Assembly passed it.

JERSEY AUTOMOBILES

KILL 397 IN YEAR 1921

430 Drunken Drivers Make Trouble for Dill's Men.

TRENTON, March 16.—Gross receipts of \$1,066,600.48 for 1921 are shown in the annual report submitted to the Legislature today by Commissioner William L. Dill of the Motor Vehicle Department. One of the larger items follows: Receipts from drivers' licenses, \$2,458,574; drivers' licenses, \$1,046,558; motorcycle licenses, \$19,448; fines, \$124,389.

That prohibition fails to prevent intoxication is shown by the fact that the "spite fence" bill, which is referred to by legislators as the "spite fence" bill, was advanced to order of final passage in the Senate. The Assembly passed it.

Persons killed in New Jersey by automobiles last year numbered 397, as compared with 351 in 1920, 243 in 1919 and 197 in 1918.

"A number of the fatal accidents in this State last year," added Mr. Dill, "were the results of extreme carelessness and recklessness on the part of non-resident drivers, and this danger will continue to be prevalent on our roads until such time as New York and Pennsylvania enact legislation giving to the licensing authorities rigid control over the licensed driver."

BERTHELOT REMOVED

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE

French Committee Takes the Name From Diplomatic List.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 16.

After reviewing the evidence showing that he had used his diplomatic position to protect his own and his brother's financial interests in the collapse of the Banque Industrielle de Chine the Cabinet investigation committee today removed Philippe Berthelot, formerly Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, from the diplomatic lists for a period of ten years.

The decision is considered to be extraordinarily severe in diplomatic circles, as it virtually means total discharge from the service, for when the ten year period has expired Mr. Berthelot will have passed the 62 year age limit for the retirement of Ambassadors. He loses all pension rights as well as the seniority in diplomatic service which he attained last year after thirty years of service. His political associates believe he will resign outright and take an important bank administrative position.

CASTRILLO GETS TEN YEARS.

Acquittal of Alleged Confederate

Brought Rebuke to Jury.

Samuel Castriello, 27, of 108 East 121st street, a confederate of George Carmichael, whose acquittal recently drew severe rebuke upon the jury, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Mancuso in General Sessions to ten years in State's prison on the same robbery charge of which his alleged confederate was cleared.

Castriello was convicted on February 24 of holding up Samuel Richman, a jeweler, of 519 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, and robbing him of \$15,000 in cash and jewelry. The crime, in which Carmichael and two other men were supposed to have participated, took place in a house at 352 Manhattan avenue on November 1.

\$4,098,719,350 BILL FOR BONUS IN HOUSE

Measure Reintroduced by Fordney, Who Submits Majority Report.

HE MAKES SIX CLAIMS

No New Taxation Is Necessary, Says Chairman of Committee.

EXPLAINS EACH OPTION

Not More Than \$275,000,000 in Loans on Certificates, Is Exponent's Belief.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 16.

Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee reintroduced in the House today the revised soldiers' bonus bill, and at the same time submitted a majority report explaining the measure in detail. The advantages were claimed for the bill by the committee:

First.—No new taxation or issuance of securities is at present required.

Second.—It provides for the veteran in need a method of obtaining a loan.

Third.—The amounts required each year, after July 1, 1923, are small compared to those which have heretofore been met and can be provided without any difficulties or derangement of our financial situation.

Fourth.—The plan tends to promote saving habits among the veterans.

Fifth.—It protects the veteran himself and his family from misfortune in the future.

Sixth.—It will create a class of home builders who will greatly increase the mass of property in the country.

It is further stated:

"While perfect unanimity could not be expected as to all the details of the bill the majority of the committee agrees the plan in general meets the approval of the soldiers and of all those who are in favor of granting to them additional compensation in any form whatever."

The Estimate in Detail.

"A commercial argument made against the bill in its present form is that the country is not financially situated as to carry out any plan of adjusted compensation at this time. The same objection was made two years ago, and the inquiry naturally arises as to when the country will be ready to do anything if it is not ready now."

The committee estimates that the total cost of the bonus for the next twenty-five years will be \$4,098,719,350. It is based on the assumption that it will be paid to the veterans in the form of interest-free loans at 20 per cent. of the cost of the bonus, \$819,743,800, to pay the interest on the \$3,278,975,550 to the insurance companies, \$1,046,558, motorcycle licenses, \$19,448; fines, \$124,389.

The committee bases its computation on the estimate that 70 per cent. of the ex-service men will accept the insurance certificates, 25 per cent. the vocational training option, 10 per cent. the cash option, and 5 per cent. the land settlement option.

Continuing the report says:

"The majority of the committee believes there is no question as to the ability of this country to meet the requirements of this bill without in any way affecting business conditions injuriously. The United States profited largely from the war and the requirements of this bill are far the richest and best situated financially of all the nations on the globe, has been hesitating and delaying the matter of giving additional compensation to the soldiers, other countries, and among them some of those which have suffered most by the war and are now the poorest, have acted promptly in this respect."

Says Banks Can Stand It.

Speaking of the proposed insurance certificates the report says:

"The majority of the committee is of the opinion that the amount borrowed on these certificates will be comparatively small. Although they constitute ideal securities for the savings banks, any bank may, if it sees fit, inquire into the necessity of making the loan before it is made, and it is believed a majority of the soldiers will not, in any event, ask for a loan upon the certificates unless they have some special need for the money."

It is estimated by the committee and Treasury that 70 per cent. of the veterans will take the certificate plan. Assuming this to be correct, the utmost that would be loaned by the banks, if all applied for loans, would be \$550,000,000. The committee feels safe in assuming that not to exceed one-half of this amount, or \$275,000,000, will be borrowed from the banks, and the balance of \$275,000,000 will be borrowed from the Treasury.

"The total amount of the assets of the national banks is approximately \$19,000,000,000. The assets of the savings banks are larger, making a total of about \$40,000,000,000. The percentage of money which will be drawn out of the banks by this plan is therefore very slight compared to the total amount of the assets of the banks—in fact less than seven-tenths of 1 per cent."

"It has been suggested that some plan of taxation to meet the estimated expenditures under the bill ought to be brought forward in connection with it. A table is submitted showing that expenditures under the bill during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, cannot exceed \$75,000,000, and after having carefully gone over the revenues and estimated expenditures the committee is satisfied that no new taxation for special provisions are needed until after the expiration of that fiscal year. It would not be unusual, if not an unprecedented proceeding, to provide now for taxes to meet expenditures which will not be made for over a year. It would not only provide funds in advance of the time when they are needed,

Tax Revenue Drop Upsets Claims Made for Bonus

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 16.

HE indicated slump of revenue from income and excess profits taxes provides a further reason for opposing the bonus raid, Treasury officials say.

While reports are not complete enough to justify a definite estimate of the amount of money to be received from these sources, reports from all parts of the country clearly reflect a decrease that will tend to cause further embarrassment to the financial department of the Government in meeting its obligations during the next year.

Secretary Mellon recently informed Congress there would be a deficit of at least \$300,000,000 during that period. An unexpected decrease in revenue from income sources will, of course, add to the deficit.

but the estimate of the Government expenditures for the fiscal year of 1924 and the amount of revenue needed would necessarily be very inaccurate at this time."

Explains Land Option Plan.

Concerning the land settlement option, the report says:

"Another objection that was strenuously urged to the original plan was that it was claimed the land settlement plan might be enormously developed to include irrigation and other projects, not only for the service men but for the public generally. While the committee did not feel that the original bill could be properly reconstructed, it concluded to have doubt by providing expressly that no applications under the land settlement plan could be received from any except those who had served in the recent war."

"The work of reclaiming and settling the lands will be under the direction of a national veterans' settlement board, composed of five members, including the Secretary of the Interior, who shall be the executive and administrative officer. The remaining members are to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate and to receive compensation at the rate of \$7,500 per annum. This board also will administer title VII.

"The board is authorized to establish veterans' settlement projects, including the building of roads within the projects and the establishment of the town sites, to be selected with a view to developing one or more in every State where feasible projects may be found. However, no project shall be finally selected and no land shall be acquired unless approved by the board of the Senate and the State in which it is located, or by the land officials in such State, and as to price, by the Federal Land Bank appraiser of the district."

"The report says that privately owned land within any project, in excess of the farm unit established, must be disposed of to the board by gift, deed or purchase, at a price to be fixed by the board. Projects are to be divided into farm units and allotted to veterans. The project cost will be of reclaiming the lands plus the cost of the acquisition of the privately owned lands, and shall be fairly apportioned among the several farm units. The bill contains provisions to prevent speculation in these lands."

Cooperation With States.

Veterans are to be employed by the board of projects, and when so employed allotted farms, upon which they can begin development at as early a date as possible.

The reclamation laws of the United States, in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with this title, are extended to these projects in order to make the fullest possible view of existing agencies and to insure the greatest return from the expenditure.

Provision is made for cooperation with the States and also with the organization of the project into drainage and irrigation districts.

Both the States and the districts may assist in the construction of or may take over the management of the projects and assume the repayment of costs to the United States. They may issue bonds for these purposes, and deposit them with the Secretary of the Interior.

Should the veteran die after making application for land settlement and before entering into a contract of purchase, the amount of his adjusted service credit is to be paid to his estate. Should the veteran die before the completion of the one year service after purchase, the contract may be assumed by his widow or heir at law.

None of the lands provided for in this title may be assigned within five years after the date of purchase, unless approved by the board.

HELP DISABLED FIRST, SAYS OFFICERS' POST

Support Asked for Bill Affecting Retirement Status.

Metropolitan Post of the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War held a meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night and prepared a letter which will be mailed to all Representatives in Congress urging their support of a bill now in the hands of the House Military Affairs Committee which provides for the retirement of disabled emergency officers under the same conditions as regular officers of the army, navy and marine corps. The bill already has been passed by the Senate, and its passage by the House and approval by the President would insure all disabled emergency officers of retirement on a 50 per cent disability rating.

Leut. Wolf, member of the post, said the bonus question was not discussed at the meeting "because it is too large in scope. The first step is to get the members of this post, individually, believe that no legislation should be passed until the disabled veterans are adequately provided for. The disabled veterans should not be used as a stepping stone by any group to attain their purpose."

VETERAN EMPLOYMENT DAY SET FOR MARCH 20

Governor Calls on All to Help Find Work for Jobless.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Miller today issued a proclamation designating Monday, March 20, as American Legion unemployment day.

The proclamation calls attention to the fact that there are many American veterans still unemployed and urges the people of the State to devote the day, so far as practicable, to means for reducing the total unemployment. In particular employers of labor and heads of business houses are urged to give earnest attention to the problem.

"The American Legion, in asking the cooperation of the business community in obtaining positions for unemployed veterans," says the proclamation, "declares that these men seek only an opportunity to earn their way. Let it be emphatically said that this form of aid to those who were lately in military service is the most substantial that can be given and offers the best assurance of permanent benefit."

WEEKS ASSERTS CUT IN ARMY IS UNWISE

Secretary Says Reduction to 115,000 Would Mean Abandoning Many Posts.

ONLY 50,000 FIGHTING MEN

Declares That Military Experts Agree Army Minimum Should Be 130,000.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 16. (Associated Press).—Secretary Weeks, in discussing today the action of the House Appropriations Committee in reporting a bill carrying considerably reduced figures for the military establishment and providing for an army of 115,000 men and 11,000 officers, said if the committee figures stand it will mean that the forces at the army posts will be reduced to a point where they will consist merely of guards for the properties. He intends to tell the Senate Military Affairs Committee that it will be impossible to man 290 posts with any such quota.

"Reduction in the personnel," the Secretary asserted, "is especially unwise unless the overhead expense of the army is cut at least the same ratio. It now costs about \$2,000 per man a year, as against about \$1,000 before the war."

"Cutting the army to 115,000 men," he said, "will necessitate abandonment of many posts. 'We will have to take troops out of them,' he added. 'It requires about 45,000 men on the basis of the present establishment to man 250 posts. The 70,000 includes aviation, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, etc., so that the army proper is only about 50,000 combat troops. This is only enough to act as guards of government property if they are to be divided among all the posts."

A personnel of 130,000 enlisted men would leave the army with virtually the same strength it has today. It is the opinion of army men, he added, "that this should be the minimum figure."

The Secretary said the American army in Germany would be reduced to 2,000 men by April 15.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Acting Secretary Wainwright said today that the proposal of the House Appropriations Committee to cut the \$4,000,000 item in the army appropriation bill submitted for pay of reserve officers to \$250,000 would prevent the carrying out of plans for the training of 18,000 of these officers during the year.

Mr. Wainwright said, would cover the pay of the officers when called to active service for their annual fifteen day training period. With the sum the committee proposed to allow, he said, it would not be possible to carry out this training except to such officers of the Reserve Corps as were willing to attend without pay and at their own expense.

Mr. Wainwright declared the action of the committee was serious, as it discouraged men with war experience or military training from entering the Reserve Corps to begin development at as early a date as possible.

The reclamation laws of the United States, in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with this title, are extended to these projects in order to make the fullest possible view of existing agencies and to insure the greatest return from the expenditure.

Provision is made for cooperation with the States and also with the organization of the project into drainage and irrigation districts.

Both the States and the districts may assist in the construction of or may take over the management of the projects and assume the repayment of costs to the United States. They may issue bonds for these purposes, and deposit them with the Secretary of the Interior.

Should the veteran die after making application for land settlement and before entering into a contract of purchase, the amount of his adjusted service credit is to be paid to his estate. Should the veteran die before the completion of the one year service after purchase, the contract may be assumed by his widow or heir at law.

None of the lands provided for in this title may be assigned within five years after the date of purchase, unless approved by the board.

ONE YEAR SERVICE URGED IN FRENCH ARMY

Government May Drop 18 Month Scheme.

PARIS, March 16. (Associated Press).—Strong opposition is developing in the French Chamber against the Government's army recruiting bill, calling for eighteen months' service. The advocates of a one year term are gaining ground, and it is believed that unless Premier Poincare makes a question of confidence the Chamber will adopt the shorter term of service. Many of the supporters of the one year service are war veterans, who contend that that is sufficient.

Mr. Maginot, War Minister, in a speech today advocated the Fabry bill providing for eighteen months' service, but he was considered somewhat lukewarm toward the longer term.

"It would make a good impression in the United States if we should adopt the one year service," declared Charles Bernard, Deputy for Paris, an expression in which many of his colleagues concurred.

FRANCE TO REBUILD NAVY ON NEW LINES

Cannot Be Idle in Face of Naval Hierarchy, Says Senator

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 16.

"France cannot stand idly by while a naval hierarchy in which it has no part is formed. These words, spoken by M. Lemeroy, chairman of the Naval Committee, in the Senate discussion today of the naval program, providing for abandoning the armored cruiser type and the building of light cruisers, indicated the Senatorial feeling concerning the international naval agreement reached in Washington. The present debate, however, deals with the program outlined eighteen months ago, which has been endorsed by the French Ministers of Marine and five Premiers.

Senator Lemeroy pointed out that the French fleet, as the result of the war, was in danger of crumbling. The present program is intended to act as a bridge between the old fleet and the new, which will be built according to latest improvements and based upon the foreign policy of France.

Regarding Germany he stated that, while she had ceased to build and under the treaty was allowed only 6,000 tons of cruisers, France under the Washington agreement was given the limit of 170,000 tons, and whereas Germany was allowed to build no light cruisers above 6,000 tons, France was allowed to build 10,000 to 12,000 tons. These latter, he said, have been found to be as useful as the capital ships in safeguarding commercial routes, protecting the coastal areas and binding the colonies with a bond of security.

HARDING STILL IN FLORIDA.

President Delays Start for Washington, but Gillett Leaves.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 16. (Associated Press).—President Harding has decided to remain one day more here and to leave for Washington Saturday afternoon instead of Friday, it was announced today by Secretary Christian.

The party expects to reach Washington Sunday. Speaker Gillett left tonight for Washington.

FOUND ANYTHING?

If so, see it in advertisement for the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

FESS OUT AGAINST BONUS AS DANGEROUS TO BANKS

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 16.

REPRESENTATIVE FESS (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, refuses to join the bonus raiders in the House, and his stand has caused the other so-called leaders some concern.

"In my judgment," said Representative Fess today, "there is little merit to the proposed bill. It is entirely too indefinite and uncertain in its provisions. I think the sensible thing to do is to have a conference with the President upon his return to see if the differences of opinion on the subject cannot be ironed out. That course will likely be taken."

"Viewed from any angle, the Treasury Department faces a very difficult proposition to solve its financial problems and it is unfair for the House to impose further hardships unless in the interest of a great cause."

Representative Fess added that in his judgment the small banks in the rural districts will be seriously handicapped in their regular function of aiding the farmers and commercial interests if they are called upon to cash the proposed insurance certificates to be issued to the ex-service men.

He said in his opinion it would require \$500,000,000 per annum from the banks to meet the demands made on them by the ex-service men.

CAUCUS MAY BLOCK PLAN TO RUSH THROUGH BONUS

Continued from First Page.

feared almost frenzied impatience with the failure of Messrs. Mondell and Fordney to put the bonus through without further ado was given to understand that those two leaders and Representative Fess (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, plan to call upon the President for a further discussion of the bonus issue.

Mr. Fess is opposed to the bill, presumably because his recent appeal to Republican voters for funds to aid in the coming Congressional elections produced an avalanche of protests against the bonus instead of cash. He will throw the balance of his influence, which is very great, on the side of the President.

Hope to Convince President.

The persistence of bonus advocates in asserting the President did not mean what he said when he suggested the sales tax as the most feasible method to finance the bonus, is one of the most extraordinary developments in the situation.

There can be no question that a number of leaders either have misinterpreted the direct statements of the President or hold to the view that he can be prevailed on to "right about face" and accept the restrictions of the Republican leaders in the House.

At any rate the skepticism of these men is a vital factor in the situation. Their confidence is based chiefly on the conviction that they can present the certificate loan plan in such an attractive light that he will accept it as coming within the restrictions of the Republican leaders in the House.

Leaders of both parties who are opposed to the bonus on general principles dissent from the optimistic views of the bonus raiders and predict that the President will "stand pat." The President's friends in both houses today expressed great indignation over the pretended obtuseness of the leaders, who have refused to accept the President's statements as conclusive.

They also are chagrined over the manifest attempt of the bonus raiders to "pass the buck" back to him after he has summarily rejected previous overtures in the same direction. In this connection this statement made by an official of the American Legion is important:

Members of Congress in both parties promised to pass a bonus bill and we expect them to keep their promise. If the House only passes the bill they will not keep their promise. A fake demonstration intended to fool service men will not relieve either party of responsibility. The promise was that the bill would be passed and signed, and until it is passed and signed the promise will not be fulfilled.

Explains Move for Caucus.

Representative Lineberger (Rep., Cal.), who circulated the petition among House members demanding that a caucus be called for Tuesday night, was criticised by some of the bonus advocates for doing so. He said he was inspired to move for a caucus because some time ago one was held which instructed the Ways and Means Committee to frame a bill in keeping with the restrictions stipulated by the President.

"The present bill does not meet the situation," said Mr. Lineberger, "because the President has been repeatedly quoted as saying he was against it. So it would seem necessary to call another conference, when the whole question can be discussed from new angles. I am personally in favor of the sales tax in keeping with the President's suggestion."

When Representative Townner was asked if he will call the caucus to meet Tuesday night as requested in the Lineberger petition, he said the date was discretionary with him as caucus chairman.

There is a great deal of speculation to-night as to the attitude of the President when Messrs. Mondell and Fordney call upon him, while other bonus advocates are laboring with Speaker Gillett to bring him into line with the "gag" rule plan of forcing the bill through.

The President, of course, will receive the leaders and listen to what they have to say. His supporters in the two houses believe he will give his answer immediately, and that it will discourage further attempts to shoulder upon him the responsibility for the bonus legislation.

Criticism of Speaker Gillett is condemned even by some of the bonus leaders. Representative Greene (Iowa), a member of the Ways and Means Committee and an ardent bonus advocate, said there would be no organized effort to haze the Speaker into entertaining the motion to suspend the rules on Monday so that the bonus bill can be taken up. He admitted there has been some discussion of the question, but said that the matter had not been taken seriously.

Leaders Mondell and Fordney said there had been no essential change in their plans for putting through the bill. If an opportunity is not provided on Monday, it is probable that a special rule will be fabricated to pave the way for its consideration on Tuesday. The rule will prevent amendments to the measure and limit the debate to not more than two hours for each side.

Want a Chance to Go on Record.

There is great opposition to this plan, although the majority of Representatives are in favor of it, because it will permit them to record their votes immediately for "the soldier boys" whose votes they desire. There are a number of members, however, who insist upon their right to make "sob stuff" speeches to emphasize their personal solicitation for the welfare of prospective voters who have threatened reprisals if the bill is not passed.

One of the most suggestive developments today was the swing of Democratic Representatives away from the bonus. It was not entirely due to any question of merit, but to comparatively new feature in the situation, prompted by political expediency.

According to a report which found wide currency in both houses, Republican Leader Mondell, who has refused to be guided by the views of President Harding, is to be the chief political beneficiary of the bonus legislation.

The Democratic report is that the leaders of the American Legion have pledged their unqualified support to the Republican floor leader for United States Senatorship. Some of the Democratic critics of Mondell asserted today that word had been passed among the legion politicians to support "the Messiah of Green River," meaning Mr. Mondell and having reference to a stream in Wyoming near his home, and not to a drink, as the name would indicate.

The Democratic version was that at the last convention of the legion the political manipulators of that organization expressed a desire to reciprocate for the great services rendered the bonus cause by the Republican floor leader.

Some of the latter's party associates feel justified in predicting that if the bonus bill goes through as per schedule Mr. Mondell will crowd Senator Kendrick, a Democrat, out of his seat in the upper house. The Democratic Senator stands a very good chance of reelection on an "even break," but will admit to being under great disadvantage if he is influenced of the American Legion is expected to help Mr. Mondell.

The latter has been in Congress twenty-four years. He has been holding office since 1888. He was elected leader because of a factional split due to opposition to